The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,526—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1879.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Parts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch. Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. VINGORLA, 878 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1879 at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE PAO, and BUSHEHR, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,212 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,355 Tons.
Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London, on 4th August and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, for Natal and Managers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO PENANG.

THE S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, at 6 p.m. 3rd June.

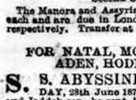
BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 5th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	220	150	40	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 6th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

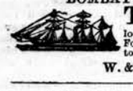
MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

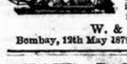
SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.
For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862 where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.
Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each 1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON MAJOR A. N. R. RIDDELL, 18th Regiment N. I., are requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

J. G. E. GRIFFITH, Major, 18th N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 28th May 1879.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

3, Meadow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
— SUMATRA	2468	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2493	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3783	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 9 p.m. on the 3 day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 480 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on the 3rd June.
For passage apply to Messrs. KING KING & Co., and the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN RUBBERS.

THE greatest comfort to all who are afflicted with these painful excrescences.
Re. 1 each.
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS:—

Bombay ..... Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ..... Kellner & Co.
Bhosawal ..... Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Doolalee ..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ..... Kellner & Co.
London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund ..... "Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
shabad ..... Refreshment Room
oconderabad ..... Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.
BENEFIT OF
MR. GEO. CROFTON.

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
Will appear in
An entirely new phase of character, viz.,
SAM WILLOUGHBY,
The London Arab,
MR. JOHN JACK
Appearing as
BOB BRIERLY,
In Tom Taylor's Great Moral Drama,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a large commodious airy furnished BUNGALOW, situated at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, either for four, six, or ten months.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

HORSES FOR SALE.

FRESH BATCHES of ARABS of this season's arrival, some amongst them Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of Horses, &c., &c., &c.
Also large number of Persians of this season's arrival.
JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar Stables, Parel Road, No. 116.
Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TWO THOUSAND TONS of BEST STEAM COALS.
Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay, 31st May 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 9th the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a. m., Madras time, Surat 3-5, Broach 4-04, Baroda 6-45, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-35 p. m. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6 a. m., Baroda 9-54, Broach 10-45, Surat 12-55, and arrive at Colaba at 8-30 p. m.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 7-15 a. m., and arrive at Surat 7-50 p. m.; leave Surat at 8-55 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p. m.; leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Wadhwan at 12-30 Noon. The Up Mixed will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a.m. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-15 p.m.; leave Ahmedabad at 7-30 a. m. and arrive at Surat at 6-30 p. m.; leave Surat at 6-30 a. m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p. m.

The Branch Trains between Miyagam and Chandode, Anand and Pali, and Veramgam and Khanpur, and a few of the Bombay locals will be slightly altered, for particulars of which please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st May 1879.

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NEW Illustrated Edition, with several new Lays, and some additional Illustrations, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt. Rs. 7 0
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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.
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TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bottles (returnable) charged Re. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGERALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.S.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

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"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1878. 10 Rampart Row.

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CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,
In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
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CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

Schroeder Mahgany Square, 6½ octaves	Rs. 250
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Broadwood Maogany Grand, 6 octaves	„ 400
Collard and Grand Mahgany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves	„ 450
Schledmayer, Jack American Walnut, 7 octaves	„ 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 550
Broadwood Mahgany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 550
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"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianofortes for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above are guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

"Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, Over-strung Scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.
Price Rs. 550 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.
A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with full metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from C to A.

Price Nett Cash, Rs. 375; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTE, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.
PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.
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C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 31st May 1879.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS adjusted by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ELLEN BATES, HODGSON, Master, from LONDON, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to send off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.
In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expenses.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 31st May 1879.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
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ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

WATCHES.
DESCRIPTION OF CASE.
Gold Hunter Engine-Turned and Double Spring.
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT.
Detached Lever Escapement with Ruby Pallets let in frame, seconds, spring cap jewelled, gold balance and maintaining power.
DESCRIPTION OF DIAL.
Enamelled.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
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SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.
THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.
Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.
PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
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WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE.
THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.
One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.
One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 31st MAY 1879.

WITH the exception of Consols having receded from 99¾ to 99, Friday's quotations from the London Stock and Produce Markets were unchanged from the previous day, and this morning's messages report everything still unaltered.

Bar Silver continues to advance in value, Reuter's quotation on Friday being 51¾d. and to-day 51¾ to ¼d. per oz. The rise is thus fully 1d. per oz. on the week, and the effect on the shares of the Indian Exchange Banks is very perceptible, Reuter quoting a rise on Wednesday of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai, and 10s. in Oriental, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile, which is repeated again yesterday, the quotations now standing as follows:—Hongkong and Shanghai £34, Oriental £20, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile £19.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm but unchanged in value, and according to Reuter the Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except for a recovery of 3-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Private advices, however, are to the effect that the Market opened firm but closed quiet, Americans to arrive 1-16d. higher, Surats unchanged. Speculators, it is evident, still control the Market, and so long as that is the case American will be the favourite description, being much more negotiable. Yesterday's New York advices exhibit no change in prices, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 13 cents, August shipment at 13·27 cents. per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe to date, as against the corresponding weeks of the two previous years. The most noticeable point in the figures is the steady reduction now taking place in the deficiency as compared with last year, the difference now being only 326,000 bales, whilst a few weeks ago it was in round numbers half a million.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,830,000	2,156,190	2,819,510
" " " Surats	454,000	340,310	606,200

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	606,000	865,610	1,154,890
Do. London.....	43,000	11,930	49,530
American afloat.....	140,000	129,000	93,000
E. Indian "	183,000	81,000	142,000
Total.....	972,000	1,087,540	1,439,420
*Estimated			
Price of Mid. Orleans...	7 d.	6¾d.	6 1-16d.
" Fair Dholleras...	5 7-16d.	4 15-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference.....	1 9-16d.	1 7-16d.	1¼d.

The American Cotton Crop figures to date give the following comparison:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	16,000	19,200	9,100
" Exports to U K .... "	12,000	13,000	29,000
" " to Continent.	6,000	2,000	16,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,377,560	4,160,400	3,878,900
" Exports to U K ... "	1,936,700	1,887,000	1,863,300
" Stock at the Ports.	260,000	283,000	420,000

The Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed till Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions to-day have been extremely limited, but in sympathy with the continued advance in Silver at home, the Market has again been firm with a further rise of 1-32d. all round. The tendency, moreover, is still more in favour of selling than buying, and the question now seems not whether rates will advance further—that seems generally accepted as a foregone conclusion—but how far they will go before a pause comes. There are not wanting believers in 1s. 9d. per rupee, and that too at no distant date, and it is quite possible that the figure may be reached although we should be inclined to put our own ideas at a more moderate figure. It is quite true that the German Government having withdrawn their Silver from the Market at 50¼d. are not likely to be induced to sell at 52d.—they are doubtless going for more than 1¾d. per oz.—but 53d. or 53¼d. might be another matter, and the latter figure is only equal to 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. The action of our own Government with a Council Drafts too will, we anticipate, prevent the rupee touching 1s. 8d. yet a while. Having obtained 1s. 7¾d. last week was sufficient to induce them to offer an additional 5 lakhs next, and should they then find, as at the moment seems highly probable, that, notwithstanding the increase, a still higher rate has been obtained, they may be tempted to advertise an additional 10 lakhs for the following week, which would probably be sufficient to put a stop to the advance, at least for a time. The whole question, in fact, depends on the action of the respective Governments. So long as the sale of the German Silver is suspended and Council drafts remain at 30 lakhs per week, the value of the rupee will probably continue to advance, but a check would follow very rapidly on any indication of renewed sales of Silver or a material increase in the weekly Council drawings. To-day's closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16 to ¾d. per Rs.		
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 1-16 to ¼d.	"	
Credits, "	"	1s. 8 1-16 to ¼d.	"
Documents, "	"	1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3	"	2·11½	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm owing to the steady improvement in Exchange, and we quote:—Fours, Rs. 92; Old Fours, and-a-half-Rs. 96¾; New, Rs. 96. Monday at noon is the time up to which tenders will be received for the 94½ lakhs unallotted balance of the New 4½ per cent. loan, and from all we can gather Government are likely to obtain a very full rate for it—little if anything under to-day's Market value of the paper.

SHARES are quiet but steady, few fluctuations in prices having taken place during the day. Bank of Bombay shares are unaltered at Rs. 671. Press Companies are unchanged, and in Land Companies the only movement to register is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady, and we have only to notice a decline of Rs 5 in Dhurrumsey and an advance of like extent in Madras United.

COTTON is nominally firmer to-day owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, but there has scarcely been anything done, and with the exception of Good Fair Omrawuttee, for which there is still a special enquiry, prices are quite nominal. The season is, in fact, practically over—not that the weather for some days past has been at all prohibitive of shipping operations, but a very large proportion of the stock consists of damaged Cotton, which, coupled with the comparatively high prices ruling, prevents speculative buying whilst home orders are most limited, the demand for the past fortnight having apparently quite gone off Surats. The arrivals yesterday were 3,844 bales, making 10,386 bales for the two days. Supplies will fall off very rapidly, however, from this time forward as rain has been very general throughout the districts rendering the roads impassable for carts. Nominal prices to-day are:—

Good Glazed Broach	Rs. 257	per candy.
Good Omra (nominal)	" 250	"
F. G. F. do	" 245	"
G. F. do	" 242	"
Good Dholleras	" 245	"
F. G. F. do	" 240	"
G. F. do	" 235	"

FREIGHTS are very dull. For Liverpool by steamer 17s. 6d. is now the quotation and by sail 16s. 3d., and even at these rates, low as they are, cargo is almost unobtainable. For Havre there is some little enquiry by steam, but by sail relets are offering. For Mediterranean ports rates are unchanged.

PIECE GOODS to-day have been quiet in the extreme, and both from first hand and the Bazaar clearances have been small. Prices, however, are not quotably changed, and sellers are still fairly firm.

COALS are quiet but steady at previous rates, no fresh transactions to arrive having been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	180
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	671½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	97,820	625	£12-10	6 do	167

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	"	£20	21⅝ ⅜	5 p.ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares....	"	£20	13 9/16	do	26
Ditto	"	£20	6⅝ 7/8	do	12
Ditto	"	£20	21 1/16	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	"	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	"	£18	19⅝ 9/16	do	250

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May compared with that for 20th May:—

Liabilities.	20th May. Rs. A. P.	27th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,05,880 0 0	18,05,880 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,38,62,297 9 7	2,88,55,622 6 10
Other Deposits	2,27,56,131 14 11	2,24,14,627 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	11,20,280 3 11	9,62,696 8 9
Sundries	13,57,325 5 10	14,81,568 6 9
	7,20,20,828 1 4	7,49,10,645 1 4

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	70,64,541 0 0	77,85,154 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	61,99,931 1 9	64,35,891 14 9
Credits on ditto ...	2,17,37,393 14 11	2,24,10,101 13 2
Bills Discounted.....	2,36,47,421 3 3	2,48,74,569 3 6
Balances with other Banks	9,87,154 0 11	10,23,652 4 8
Bullion		
Coined Stock	9,72,168 6 6	9,77,730 5 11
Stamps	7,967 5 6	8,834 5 6
Sundries	9,04,103 4 9	2,06,001 13 4
Cash at Head Office	1,14,85,345 5 11	1,10,74,669 2 7
Do. at Branches	1,47,98,407 15 10	1,31,08,640 1 11
	7,20,20,826 1 4	7,49,10,645 1 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed on Saturday last for Bhavnaggar, with a general cargo and 540 deck passengers.

THE S. S. SHAH JEHAN, 1,035 tons, Captain J. Forbes, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE S. S. BHEEMA, 198 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Jafferabad, 29th May, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, sailed on Saturday last for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. Macowley, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Bauld, Mr. C. Sylvester, Mr. Edward Nickolson, and 25 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain Geo. Read, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool, 3rd May, with the following cargo:—44 cases thread, 2,013 bars iron hoops, 1,810 plates spelter, 50 cases brass, 50 casks beer, 399 tons coals, 866 packages piece goods, 270 bales twist, 17 bundles steel, 73 kegs nails, 30 cases salamonic, 9 packages paint, 223 packages wine and spirit, 234 cases soap, 10 packages glassware, 14 cases umbrellas, 46 cases tobacco pipes, 14 packages oil, 6 cases varnish, 15 kegs whitting, 75 cases medicine, and many packages merchandize.

THE SHIP ELLEN BATES, 1,015 tons, Captain Hodgson, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from London, brought the following cargo:—111 casks wine, 8 casks ink, 527 casks beer, 66 casks sodawater bottles, 11 cases thread, 50 bundles and 7,601 bars iron, 215 cases matches, 326 packages piece goods, 7 rolls lead, 30 bundles buckets, 135 cases wine, 200 drums oil, 104 packages earthenware, 9 packages glassware, 95 packages glass chimney, 24 packages ironware, 14 packages papers, 7 packages piecegoods, 200 cases gin, 188 packages oilmanstores, 450 casks beer, 300 cases brandy, 5 kegs nails, 500 casks cement, and 9 cases plate glass. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Bheema (s)	Nacoda	Jafferabad, May 29.
31	India (s)	Read	Liverpool, May 3.
	African	Nacoda	Mozambique, May 6.
Jun. 1	Lady Lycett (s)....	Eratt	Put back from Sea.
	Henry Bolckow(s)..	Crowden	Bussorah, May 11.
	Goolanar	Nacoda	Zanzibar, May 12.
	Fortune.....	Petterson	Singapore, Apr 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Shah Jehan (s)	Forbes	Calcutta.
	Pearl(s).....	Rice	Bhownuggur.
	Goa (s)	Macowley	Coast and Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Allen	Zanzibar.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer India, to Liverpool and Genoa.
Steamer China, to Negapatan and Penang.
Barque Bridgetown, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
27 Umballa (s) .....Campbell ..... , May 17.
City of Carthage(s)..Jack ..... Liverpool, Apr 26.
C. of Haddington...Jamesom ..... Glasgow, Feb 22.
British Princess.....Johns ..... Sunderland, Feb 24.
28 Shahada (s) ..... Burleigh ..... Liverpool, Apr 22.
Shah Jehan ..... McGregor..... Bombay, May 5.
Cuba ..... Leeraw ..... London, Feb 14.
Lass ..... Hugens ..... London, Feb 24.
Frey ..... Strombeig ..... Natal, Jan 12.
29 Henrietta ..... Lovet ..... Mauritius, Apr 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.—Steamer Decoan. Barques Souverain and Ernestine.
May 28.—.....steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Star of Greese and Rollo.

PASSENGERS.

For Umballa—Mr J Macdonald and Baboo Denonath Ghosal, with wife and 5 children, Baboo Kedarnath Battacharjee, wife and daughter, Mr Wolff and 37 deck.
Per City of Carthage—Mr Williamson, Mr Browning, Mr Sandeman, Mr Carter and 1 ayah.
Per Frey—3 Native Merchants, Sendersing, Sepaulsing and Adjod Iah.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Shahzada—24th May. City of Hankow in lat. 8-34, long. 82-50 E.
By Lass—Commonwealth for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
29 D. of Lancaster(s)... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alnwick Castle s—10 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee, Greenock.—5 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Palm s—5 cases gin, Bazonjee Eduljee Lakdawalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—1,500 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Abercrau—229 cwts bones and 99 cwts ll horns, Motichund and Gunputrao.
Egbert s—41 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurry; 150 bales cotton, Coverjee Nowrojee; 1,375 cwts myrabollams, Davidas Ramdass; 45 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass; 30 bales wool, Nanoo Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales wool, Morarjee Vishram; 281½ cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 375 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Wistow Hall s—1,000 cwts bones, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondorjee; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 650 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Whittier—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Halli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Thesaly s—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.
Coldstream—200 cwts B horns, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton B and A Hormusjee.

FOR GENOA.

India s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and C

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 30th May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·631
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·5
Dew Point	81·5
Relative humidity of Air	·937
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Minimum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW., SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	158
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during the month	0·23
" " year	5·26

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Waghorn, Surgeon Major, from Neemuch.
Peacock, Surgeon, from Kurrachee.
Stavelly, Lieut, 1-15th Regt, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Beville, Col, 1st Beloch Regt, to England.
Banks, Surgeon Major, to England.
Waghorn, Surgeon Major, to Ahmedabad.

MAY 31.

Staveley, Lieut, 1-15th Regt, to Deolalee.
Utterson, Lieut Col, 15th Bombay N I, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
POONA, 30th May 1879.

With reference to G G O of 21st instant Surgeon J Hoysted is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Surgeon Major S S Skipton, Army Medical Department, is transferred from Mhow to general duty Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officers recently arrived from England as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows:—
Lieut Tobin, 86th Foot, to 23rd N L I; Lieut Beckham, 28th Foot, to 8th N I.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th June:—

The Poona Class.

2-7th Foot, 2nd Lieut H H Drummond Wolff.
2-11th Foot, 2nd Lieut W J K Dobbin.
2-11th Foot, 2nd Lieut P A Watson.
66th Foot, Lieut Hon C F Fervis.
66th Foot, Lieut G Dela M Faunce.
78th Foot, 2nd Lieut S B Jameson.
78th Foot, 2nd Lieut R S Barlow.

The Mhow Class.

3rd Hussars, 2nd Lieut St O Oswald.
29th Foot, 2nd Lieut E A J Fyrn.
29th Foot, 2nd Lieut E A D Thomas.
2nd Madras Light Cavalry, Sub-Lieut F L Jones.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 26th May:—Col J R Maunsell, R E, Ex Engineer F W D.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind Horse, extract from G O of 12th March, appointing Lieut Adams, 66th Foot, to command the Ghizree Sanitarium from the 2nd April, vice Major Oliver.

7th Hussars, dated 23rd May, directing Lieut C F S Alban, wing officer, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties during the absence of Captain Morris on medical certificate.

25th N L I—R O dated 20th May, directing Captain F G T Welch to continue to perform the duties of Adjutant, on promotion, as a temporary measure from the 20th April no qualified subaltern being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut A D Macdonald (19-8) from 11th May to 10th June, in extension, at Mahableshwur on medical certificate.

14th Foot, Lieut Penns to England, to appear before a medical Board.

Surgeon Major T M O'Brien to remain in England from 5th April to 5th August, on medical certificate.

Surgeon H H Quill to Matheran, from 21st May to 20th June, on medical certificate.

The leave granted to Surgeon Major G F H Brown in G O C of the 9th instant, preparatory to retirement, will have effect from the 3rd idem, instead of from date of departure, and is extended on the same account to the 18th May.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 28.)

Mr Beighton, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr A W Paul, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, on survey duty, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr T T Allen, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to act in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges.

Mr Ryland, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr J D Gras, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mcherpore, Nuddea, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Captain E G Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

Mr Warander Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr J V Woodman, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Calcutta.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 26.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Bind Reserve Force orders, dated the 26th Feb, making the following appointments to the Transport Train, from the dates specified:—

Superintendents.

Lieut Colonel E M Cherry, Madras Staff Corps, at Bagh, Major J G E Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, at Jacobabad.

Assistant Superintendents.

Captain A T Wintle, R A, Lieut R B Anderson, R A, Lieut R S Graves, 83rd Foot, 2nd Lieut A D Enriques, 83rd Foot, and 2nd Lieut G R C Westropp, 83rd Foot.

Dated the 11th April, directing Lieut Col A G F Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent Transport, Sukkur, to proceed to Dadur, in relief of Lieut Col H St G Tucker, Bengal Infantry.

Major J G E Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent Transport, Jacobabad, to proceed to Bunkur, in relief of Lieut Col Hogg, and appointing Major De L R F Wooldridge, 22nd Bombay N I, to be Superintendent at Jacobabad, vice Griffith.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

12th Lancers—Quartermaster H Denyer to England, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Lieut Blagrove to remain in England, from 26th June to 25th July, on urgent private affairs.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Major A F Lindsay to Dalhousie, from 8th May to 8th Nov, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 4th, 6h. 26·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Mon. 2	.....	5 24	6 31	9 31 m 9 7 a	2 44 m 2 27 a
Tues. 3	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	9 54 m 9 59 a	3 36 m 4 21 a
Wed. 4	1st Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 32	11 12 m 10 59 a	4 25 m 5 11 a
Th. 5	.....	5 24	6 33	Noon. 11 42 a	5 2 m 6 1 a.
Fri. 6	2nd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 33	1 43 a	6 2 m 6 48 a
Sat. 7	3rd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 34	...	6 59 m 7 37 a
Sun. 8	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	0 33 m 1 28 a 1 26 m 2 12 a	7 38 m 8 27 a

NOTICE.

OWNER of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 3 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay), is, on and after this date, not to be forwarded to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARTINDALE—May 25th, at London, the wife of A. H. T. Martindale, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Senior Attache to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, of a son. (By Telegraph.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACPHERSON—WARD—May 27th, at Dharwar, by the Rev. W. Jones, T. R. M. Macpherson, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, to Helen Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Henry Ward, of Garton, Yorkshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANSCOMB—May 23rd, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. M. Anscomb, of a daughter.
BECH—May 26th, at Abbottabad, Hazara, the wife of H. Beck, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
FRASER—May 21st, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of A. H. Leith Fraser, C S., of a son.
MACKAY.—23rd, at Jeypore, Bogra, the wife of J. J. Mackay, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—May 26th, at Allahabad Fort, of heat apoplexy, Conductor E. Austin, Bengal Ordnance Department.
CHARDON—May 25th, at Supah Factory, Arwul, Gya District, Mrs. Hannah Eleanor Chardon, widow of the late Maurice Chardon, in the 61st year of her age.
KING—May 29th, at Allahabad, of heart disease, Annie Maude King, the eldest and beloved daughter of Thomas and Emily King, Commissariat Department, aged 5 years and 11 months.
PUGHE—May 16th, at Sibsagar, Upper Assam, Llewellyn Charles, infant son of Robertson F. H. Pughe, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, aged 4 months.
TURNBULL—May 27th, at Kasauli, Katie Elise, only child of Captain H. F. Turnbull, 40th Regiment, aged 6 months and 24 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1879.

A SMALL tract from the pen of one Colonel Medley, the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, dealing with what the author calls the very unsatisfactory and "rule of thumb" method under which most Indian lines are managed is attracting considerable attention in railway circles over the Punjab and the North-West. The paper promulgates various oracular opinions upon the shortcomings of the systems at present in vogue and makes many suggestions as to what the author considers would result in improvements and in more money to the companies and shareholders. These may or may not be of value, and doubtless the Colonel is in a position to offer an opinion—though of course more or less amateur in character—but our present object in noticing the pamphlet is not to criticise the proposals and views it advocates so much as to animadvert upon the offensive and even insolent manner in which the writer refers to a class of official that at least has done as good service to this country as the very expensive one to which he himself belongs. The author deprecates the tendency, and, as we think, the very natural tendency of railway officials to resent the interference in their work of "non-practical" men. Of course it may be possible for Colonel Medley to know more about such special subjects as the traffic management of railways even than the men who have served their apprenticeship at it, but we do not think that it is at all likely, that he does. But it is indeed strange how a long course of the Report and Minute writing that form the chief occupation of men in Colonel Medley's position almost always ends in their believing themselves most fully in their own infallibility and wisdom. That is a trait that, while irritating to those who may be unfortunate enough, to have to do business with them, may still under the circumstances be pardonable: but nothing can excuse the official snobbishness that prompted such sentences as the following:—"Of the railway officials that have been brought out from England to work the lines, many no doubt have been able men, but as to the majority it is no discredit to say that they are scarcely fitted to investigate questions like the above, while many of them are only fit for working on in the groove to which they have always been habituated, and are incapable from want of education of applying their English experience to a totally different country and people." We do not at all wonder that Colonel Medley's pamphlet, seeing that it was written in the above spirit, has been much resented by the class in question whose chief characteristic it is well-known, has been the intense interest which its members have always devoted to their work. As we have above indicated it is, of course, most improbable that Colonel Medley can teach anything new, upon traffic management even to the latest joined of these English trained railway officials, but when he begins to criticise in the above style, and to assume an inferiority on their part which we are sure does not exist, it at once becomes plain, we think, that the gentleman is quite incapable of treating the subject at all. For that reason we have not yet examined or even read the suggestions which he makes—they are sure not to be worth much, and such important questions, to quote his own words, "as the proper fares and rates to be charged, the true principles of classification of goods, the interchange of rolling stock, the proportions of dead to paying freight, the relative cost of high and low speeds, the comparative value of goods and passenger traffic—of through and local traffic" had much better and certainly more safely be left to the men possessing that "practical experience" which the Colonel himself does not hesitate to openly despise. It will be a bad day for Indian railways when their traffic management is made over to the tender care of those Royal Engineers who, perhaps have done more than any other class to ruin by their theories, their experiments, and their amateur house-building and public works,—the finances of this country.

THE method now proposed by the Government of India for dispensing with the services of officers rendered superfluous by reductions, present and prospective, exhibits characteristic ingenuity. It is stated in the announcement of retrenchments to be made in the Public Works Department that "officers are to be urged to retire voluntarily," but it is not stated what is to be done with those contumacious servants of the State who will not go voluntarily but elect to stay? At least it is not so stated distinctly, but another official sentence in the same document, which alludes to the Government's sympathy with the sufferers under the "inevitable hardships" of reduction may lead the philosophical observer of governing men and measures to consider that those persons who will not go "voluntarily" will be kicked out.

Now, for several reasons it is to be regretted that the Government of India should mix up the words "compulsory" and "voluntarily" in this manner. Ambiguous expressions of the kind, especially when they are followed up by acts, have a tendency to shake confidence in the stability of the Indian public service and to keep out the best men who may entertain a thought of entering it. The Government of India has earned a most unfortunate reputation in this way, by holding to the letter rather than the spirit of its engagements with its servants. The grievances of the officers of the Indian Army as carried by them before Parliament is one instance of the Indian Government's disregard of an employer's obligation towards the employed, and its later cavalier treatment of the civilians of the North-West, whereby half the promises appertaining to a Civil Servant's career were made in reality so much waste paper is another. But we need not seek further than the daily conversation of club and mess room, to learn what is public opinion of the Government acts in this direction. This cannot however go on for long without the Government of India paying for the penalty of an indifferent reputation as an employer. We are told that the first men of the schools and universities no longer look upon the Indian Civil Service as a career worth the severe examinations, and it is notorious that in the other service—the military—young officers will not now leave the British Army—the worst paid—to enter the Indian. There is an incertitude about the Indian Government services, as regards tenure, salary, and pension which causes prudent parents and sagacious sons to look upon them askance; and no doubt when these latter persons come to hear of such expressions as "voluntary retirement" under pressure—the cause, periodical State economies—they will be less inclined than ever to undergo a high class education with all its attendant expenses for the privilege of entering the Indian public service.

It ought to be borne in mind, though the Government of India when it suits its purpose conveniently forgets the fact, that there is little else to induce any man to come to India, but—money. In this respect India is quite an exceptional possession of the Crown; yet it is impossible not to see that there is a disposition on the part of the Government in England to make the services of India no more lucrative, though more uncertain, than those of the colonies or the Dominion of Canada. No doubt, one Indian service,—the Indian Civil is paid higher than the occasion demands, nor would that service be any the worse were it docked of the rupees which are given to civilians to keep up a position which in these times is very seldom kept up as it ought to be; nevertheless, there must always be a wide distinction between the Indian Government service and all others, because there is nothing whatever popular about it excepting its pay. Take away its pay and away goes whatever popularity it has got. Nor will even pay alone compensate a man for Indian exile unless there is added to it an other distinct necessity of such service—a good pension. In India the health suffers, and not infrequently breaks down. And after a long period of such service, there are very few Englishmen who are worth anything elsewhere. We might cite Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere as distinguished examples of the effects of India on once able men, but need not go so high, for every man in his own circle of friends must have familiar enough examples of the demoralising effects of climate and of exile and many have vowed that no son of theirs at all events shall if possible have his lot cast for him in India. Thus it is evident that there are compensations required for a long exile in the East, and for a deterioration which unfits an old Indian for work out of India, and among these compensations we may reckon as not the least,—good pensions. Now, unluckily for its reputation as a liberal employer the Government of India is, with one or two exceptional grades, remarkably parsimonious in the matter of pensions. The Indian civilian with his £1,000 a year pension and the Indian colonel with his £1,100 per annum, need not complain, but in all the grades below that of these two old fogies there is an illiberality shown in the matter which matches only too well with the new phrase "to urge voluntarily to retire." Naturally, when a man enters the Indian Government service to spend his whole life—public economies not interfering—in Hindustan, a pension as a means of existence for his old age, becomes a matter of the utmost importance to him. But the Government of India attach so little weight to the matter, that in one service, the military, the pension scale has never been changed from what it was during the last century, although such change, were it made, has been shown in figures to offer the Government a considerable saving in hard cash. And this indifference is manifestly a mistake, for no Government, least of all the Government of India, can afford to be unpopular with its own servants.

Retrenchments and periodical economies of a sweeping description may, or may not be a necessity of British rule in India, but this at least is indisputable, that if these things are to be they should be conducted in a spirit of justice as well as one of economy. We may be mistaken in supposing that any other spirit than that of the best influences, the Government, but the expression quoted above is certainly not very promising for the Public Works Department, or for any other department that may have to follow the same road. To urge officers voluntarily to retire without—as in the case of the army—providing the funds to retire upon, will strike most people as being what Hamlet calls "the very extremity" of—not love, but of economy. But no doubt if the invitation to depart is accompanied with something more tangible than sympathy under inevitable suffering, many exiles will avail themselves of it in a cheerful spirit. The true openings for economy, let us repeat once more, lies in reform, in the abolition of expensively paid posts no longer necessary, in the curtailment of the extravagant sums lavished on those high up in the services, and not in cutting down the emoluments of the great body of subordinate public officers.

THE LEVEE AT PETERHOFF.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General held a Levee at Peterhoff on Saturday, the 24th May, the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday. His Excellency was attended by his personal staff, Colonel Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary; Colonel J. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary; Mr. H. R. Rose, Mr. C. W. Muir, Capain R. Pole-Carew, Mr. C. Herbert, Aides-de-Camp; Surgeon-Major O. Barnett, and Mr. D. Parody, Assistant Private Secretary. The list of names of those who attended we shall publish tomorrow.

THE FAMINE IMMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

OUR NEW FRONTIER.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Arrangements for the delimitation of the new frontier are being proceeded with in each direction where the frontier has been changed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE COMMAND AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Official despatches which have been published show that Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to the command at the Cape partly in consequence of the disagreement which exists between Lord Chelmsford and the Lieutenant Governor of Natal.

LATEST CAPE NEWS.

Latest advices from Cape Town, dated 14th May, state that military operations are suspended at present. The camp at Kambula has been broken up and another formed at the White Umvoloei River, in order to be better able to co-operate with Colonel Newdigate's column. Sickness among the forces still continues.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 1.

A new Russian internal loan is announced for three hundred million roubles.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	34,000	bales.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	14,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	31,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	43,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 30, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent.	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Chartered do.	£19
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34

Arrival—Elpis and Assiria.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 1.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S.E.

CANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. S. W. 3 to 4; thermometer 83·8; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 95 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 34 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

May & June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 24	4 24	4 4
30 Friday	0 2	.....	.....
31 Saturday	0 0	0 00	0 00
1 Sunday	.....	0 00	0 00
Total.....	5 26	4 24	4 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16 to 3d. per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1-16 to ¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 1-16 to ¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2 11¼	,,

We hear that Captain Vernon, 12th Lancers, has been appointed on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, and leaves Secunderabad for the Cape immediately.

It is officially announced that Army Head Quarters will be established at Poona on the 3rd instant. All correspondence will be addressed accordingly.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI has received the congratulations of the Secretary of State for India on the conclusion of peace.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following items of Frontier news in a telegram, dated Peshawar, May 27:—Captain Swinley, Squadron Commander of the 11th P. W. O. Lancers, died on the 26th at Gundamak of typhoid fever, and was interred the following morning with full military honours. Yakub Khan did not leave for Kabul yesterday, and it is not known for certain when he will leave. It is believed he is waiting for some valuable horses and presents from the Government of India. The 51st Foot moved off yesterday as an experiment to new camp on a wooded ridge of the Safed Koh at an elevation of 9,000 feet and will remain out only for few days. Major Tanner, of the survey, has succeeded in reaching the border of Kafiristan in the "Chugni" country. He writes of expecting to enter Kafiristan in a day or two. Most valuable and interesting results are expected for Major Tanner's visit to this hitherto utterly unknown and unexplored country. The Kafiristanis sent word that they would welcome him gladly, as an English sahib, to their country.

COLOR-SERGEANT T. CANDY, E. I. R. Volunteers, is the winner of the Viceroy's cup value Rs. 400, which, together with Rs. 215 won in prizes, was presented to him on the 24th inst. at Mogulserai.

THE *Railway Gazette* says:—A collision took place on the 24th instant on the Jubbulpur line between Deoree and Jubbulpur. It appears that from some cause the engine of No. 23 up goods train became disabled between these stations, and was run into by a special train that was following under "cautious message." One brake-van and several wagons were damaged, and the line was blocked for four hours and a half, which delayed the departure of the mail train from Jubbulpur. The driver of the special train pleads insufficient brake power.

OUR Lahore contemporary writes:—We regret to hear that cholera is still hanging about the district and breaking out now and then in unexpected places. Its latest victim in Lahore has been Mr. R. H. McLaughlin, Assistant Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, who was brought in by his servants from Lullianah on Monday to the Mayo Hospital, where he died in the course of the day. On the 25th he was riding along the line of canal, when towards evening near Lullianah he observed a corpse being carried down the stream. He stopped and had it taken out and disposed of, and after some enquiry found that the man had been seen ill of cholera the night before, near the bank, so that when he died some of the villagers had probably thrown his body in, thus carrying the plague on to other districts. Mr. McLaughlin did not come in contact with the corpse, but it is not unlikely that he may have had water from the canal. At any rate, he at dinner complained of a want of appetite, and during the night roused his servants to get himself taken into Lahore. He was then in great pain and vomiting and purging. The servants got coolies, rigged up his bed, and set off. Getting worse on the road he called for paper, and apparently with great difficulty wrote a few lines, addressed to his brother, saying that he felt himself dying, and bidding him good-bye. On reaching Lahore he was at once carefully attended to, but was unable to speak, and died in the afternoon. We mention these circumstances, as our troops are out not far from this canal, and there is said to be a great deal of disease in the villages near Lullianah. We should also mention that Mr. McLaughlin was very faithfully attended to the last by all his servants and moonshees, and that his executive, Mr. Bailey, came in at once and looked after the last offices to him though too late to see him in life.

ALL parties interested in the success of gold mining in the Wynaad, will be glad to hear that a company has recently been started in Glasgow, called the "Indian Gold Mines Company," with a preliminary capital of £50,000, for the purpose of working the land held by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, the Prince of Wales Gold Prospecting Company, and by some private parties. The directorate appears to be a good one, and includes the names of Lord Claud John Hamilton, M. P., the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Sir William J. W. Cunningham, Bart., Sir James Watson, Mr. Andrew R. Scoble, Q. C. (late Advocate General of Bombay) and Mr. Saml. L. Howard (the well known Quinologist.) We understand that the whole of the preliminary capital of £50,000 has been raised, and that £25,000 of it has already been remitted to this country, with a view to commencing operations immediately. Mr. Howard, one of the directors, and a member of a leading firm of mining engineers, are shortly proceeding to the Wynaad. Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, of Madras have been appointed solicitors of the Company, and are making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the properties.

IT appears from the papers received last mail that Sir Bevys, the winner of the Derby, was not such an unknown outsider as people in India were led to believe. A race that brought Sir Bevys into prominent notice, and to 20 to 1 in the betting, was the Dee Stakes at Chester. In this race Mr. Acton's Squirrel beat Flavius, a horse that was considered to have some pretensions for the Derby. As Mr. Acton had proved Sir Bevys to be a good deal superior to Squirrel, he at once began to back him in earnest for the Derby, as appears from the following remarks in the *Sportsman* of the 9th May:—"One upshot of the Dee Stakes was the supporting of Squirrel's stable-companion, Sir Bevys, who is a nice taking horse to look at, and that he has been tried to be rather smart we may take for granted because of the substantial manner in which he has been befriended for the Derby. His infinite superiority to his companion has long been confessed, and the first bet noted to him after Squirrel's performance this afternoon was 4000 to 200. This transaction was followed up by the recording of several wagers of 100 to 6 each. Sir Bevys is by Favonius out of Lady Langden, the dam of the very useful horse Hampton, whom the three year old resembles in some few particulars, but more especially in respect to his being a nice handy stamp of animal. . . . Very much in the matter of improvement is claimable for Sir Bevys, who has been going on wonderfully well all the spring, and will be as fit as possible on the Derby day, according to the way in which he is progressing at head-quarters."

THE *Pioneer*:—We mentioned in a recent issue that the local Government had remonstrated strongly against the tone adopted and the action taken by the Supreme Government in connection with the Har Sahai case. The protest—for such it virtually was—closed with the expression of a doubt as to the legality of the Commission, seeing that the Pandit had been removed from office prior to its appointment. This Parthian dart found entrance between the joints of the Supreme Government's armour. The Simla authorities saw that they had been hasty, and they have now written requesting measures to be taken for the validation of their proceedings—they themselves suggesting restoration and suspension of Har Sahai. The local Government has accordingly directed that Har Sahai be considered to have been under suspension from the date on which he committed the assault. Formal restoration is unnecessary, as no notification removing the sub judge from Her Majesty's service has as yet appeared in the *Gazette*. All this comes of the interference of the Government of India in a matter concerning which the local Government was perfectly competent to deal, and in which it alone had authority, under the existing law, to take action. It was, of course, within the province of the Supreme Government to forward an appeal to the Secretary of State recommending any course they considered expedient; but here their functions ended, and here their interference began.

THE *Madras Times* writes:—We have yet to learn under what circumstance the s. s. Ava and the ship Brinhilda came into collision off the Sandheads last week, but want of sufficiently clear lights may have had something to do with it. The use of the electric light might have prevented the collision and saved all the lamentable consequences. The backwardness of the British nation to utilise the inventions and discoveries of the day, was well illustrated in Professor Siemens' evidence before the Parliamentary Committee about the use of the electric light. He advocated the use of this light on board ships as a means of keeping the vessels out of danger at night. But it seems the Board of Trade has absolutely forbidden the use of the electric light on board ship. The professor discovered this in a rather unexpected manner. It seems that recently, in a pitch dark night on the Atlantic, two ships were moving on the same track in opposite directions. A collision and disaster would have been inevitable but for the accident of one of the ships having an electric light on board. A flash of the light in the nick of time revealed the whereabouts of the one ship to the other. They both altered their course, and just escaped, but came within a yard of each other as it was. Taking this as his text, the professor intended to advocate the use of the light on all British ships, but was met by the Board of Trade with the remark that the Captain in question had done "an illegal act."

THE Khyber route is about the last place in the world where one would expect to discover an instance of that highly civilized form of looting called literary piracy. Yet (says the Lahore paper) a rather amusing case in point is reported to have occured there very recently. It is well known that Mr. William Simpson, the celebrated artist of the *Illustrated London News*—a gentleman whose reputation as an accomplished archæologist stands very high among English, and even German, *savants*—has devoted much of his leisure in the Kuch valley to researches into the antiquities and other curiosities of the country. Another gentleman, whose name it is needless to mention, was likewise seized with the archæological *afflatus*: but meeting with indifferent success, he interviewed Mr. Simpson's exploring party, and eventually, in the columns of a London paper, claimed the discoveries which he made in consequence as his own. This will be a warning to Mr. Simpson to beware of literary raiders for the future,—especially as he possesses a kind of vested interest in the subject, having been one of the very first to draw attention to the Greek characteristics of ancient coin on either side of the Indian frontier. Any additions which he may make to our knowledge of "Græco-Bactrian," would form a fitting sequel to his *Fraser* papers on Mycenæ, and his criticisms on Dr. Schliemann's claims to be regarded as a classical archæologist.

THE *Indian Daily News*—It is unfortunate for General Stewart that he should quarrel with the Bombay army. Appointed to command an army in the field on the strength of his services in the Mutiny as Captain, combined with his success in administering the penal settlement in the Andamans, this officer failed exactly where he ought to have shown incapacity. Probably under no other administration than the present, and certainly under no other than the Indian system, could this General, who had ceased for years to be a soldier, and was not allowed to remain a civilian, have aspired to lead a division. But not only was his ambition gratified—it was even fostered, for he was made head of a small army corps. Naturally soldiers, knowing that General Stewart is at bottom an able man looked to see plenty of theory, and they were not disappointed. But when it came to practice, came to the organisation of the details, upon which the subsistence of the army was to depend, there was but one verdict, and that was, that General Stewart had failed. He failed, because, where ordinary men can invent theories, they cannot invent experience. But having failed, it speaks ill for the calibre of the General's mind, that he should attack those to whom he is indebted for whatever reputation he has won. If India is not now shocked as it was last December, by tales of camels and followers dying, of regiments broken down by hardships, of batteries scattered over the road for want of bullocks, it is because the Bombay officers have relieved General Stewart of the work of transport and supply, and set him free for political and military duties. Yet the *Bombay Gazette* says the General has involved himself in a controversy with General Phayre and the Government, in which he writes to some such effect as this, concerning the Bombay Reserve Brigade:—"I never asked for it; I could have done well without it; it has done nothing but consumed the provisions intended for my division. The road through the Bolan Pass should be left to the charge of the P. W. D., and the Reserve Brigade should go back to Jacobabad; for the physique of the Bombay troops makes them entirely unfit to cope with Afghans." Now, at least half the Bombay army is composed of Mahomedans, Punjabis, Hindustanis, and Baluchis. It is a fact that the only skirmish of any importance during the Kandahar promenade was most gallantly carried through by Bombay soldiers. As far as physique is concerned, the Bombay army is as good as that of Bengal, and it certainly has never lacked spirit. The army, which produced men, who met and overcome with their bayonets, a charge of Arabs sword in hand, is quite capable of producing men fit to cope with any enemy in the world. General Stewart writes ignorantly, as well as ungeneously and unthankfully. His remarks will not be endorsed by the brave men and officers under him who know how much of their comfort and success is due to their leader, and how much to the exertions of General Phayre and the Bombay Reserve Brigade.

THE *Englishman*, discussing the contemplated retrenchments in certain State departments, says:—It is undoubtedly in every sense advisable, if not even necessary as a State measure, that Government should retain the credit for good faith towards its servants; and this would, no doubt, be best effected by inducing voluntary retirements. There must be many men who have served to within a few years of the time when, if the 55 year rule were enforced, they would have to retire, and who, if a fairly liberal pension were offered to them, would voluntarily and straightforward dealers who owed their notoriety solely to their great and rapid prosperity. The first of them to establish a good business by selling cloth among the villagers on the Simla road. Then, with introductions from Umballa native firms, they began a connection with wholesale merchants in Delhi. The Khojas travel in small bands under a jemadar, or headman who is usually allowed credit to the extent of 25 per cent. on his cash purchases. They visit the villages in the winter months, and give credit to any villager to whose identity and respectability the patel testifies. In the harvest time they return to collect their accounts, and by May they are to be found at home—in Gujrat and Sialkot. The Khojas are said to be scrupulously punctual in their payments to the Delhi firms, and their agents in Calcutta and Bombay, to whom they introduce themselves with "chits" from the imperial city. Should a jemadar fail to meet his obligations, his brother-traders subscribe the amount. No accusation of usurious practices is made against them; and their books are freely open for inspection. There are eight hundred pedlars in the trade; and Mr. Hamilton gives the names of all their jemadars, together with the number of men under each, and the value of last winter's traffic, not only for the whole fraternity, but for each division of it. Mr. Hamilton, in short, not only proves that the Khojahs are honest folk, but also that there exists in Delhi an Inspector's Office, whose intimate acquaintance with the movements of certain classes of our fellow-subjects leaves nothing to be desired.

THOSE who suffered from defaulters at the Ambala race meeting of 1877 will be glad to learn that the following notice has been issued by one of the stewards:—"Notice is hereby given to all unpaid winners who have not already received over 94 per cent on their total winnings, that the undersigned is now able to pay up to 94 per cent. He also has hopes in a short time to be able to pay all claims in full on the above settling." Better late than never, but how has the money been obtained?

IN the supplement to Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*, the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his high appreciation of the liberality of Babus Janoky Nath Roy, Bykunto Nath Roy, Kishory Mohun Roy, and Gopi Mohun Roy, of the well-known Bhaggocool Kundoo family, as well as Babu Brojendro Kumar Roy of Baliaty who, after a meeting of zemindars convened by the Commissioner to consider the best means of relieving the distress amongst the poorer classes in certain part of the Dhaka district, at once commenced relief operations. The Baboos bought rice and paddy and sold them to the poorer classes at 33 per cent. below market rates, while rice and paddy were distributed gratis to those who were considered to be unable to pay even these reduced rates. In the Manickgunge sub-division rice was distributed gratis in those cases where the recipients were found unable to pay, while it was sent privately to the houses of those who, though in indigent circumstances, were reluctant to come to the depots.

THE *Statesman* has the following remarks on the working of Indian District Magistrates' Courts:—"That most of our Magistrates endeavour to do substantial justice we have no doubt. But, with the best intentions they cannot but err, and that often, while they think it not only excusable but laudable so to take liberties with the law. Their judgment may be wrong, and they come under a variety of influences which make it often almost impossible for them to approach a case without prejudice. The Magistrate being the head of the police may be personally concerned in the police enquiry and in the measures taken to detect and arrest accused persons, and so it often happens that before a case comes on for trial, he has his mind distinctly made up as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Mr. Haggard, for instance, had from the first made up his mind that one of the parties at Serampore was disturbing the peace, and so, though the Civil Court decided in their favour, he, with his fine contempt for legality, punished them as rioters. There is no doubt that his mind was biassed as a judge by the feelings he had as an executive officer. It is true that the Sessions Judge upheld him, but we shall not, if we can do otherwise, accept the Sessions Judge of Hooghly as a fair representative of our District Judges. To take another illustration. A Magistrate's first knowledge of a case may come to him in the form of information that points to a serious offence and an order passed by his subordinate. His impulse is to support his subordinate, and so strong, probably, is that impulse, that even when he cannot help seeing that his subordinate has not acted quite legally, he d—s the legality, and upholds the magisterial authority. Or it may happen that the facts of a case are first put before a Magistrate at the dinner-table of one of the parties, where, in the nature of things, he hears an *ex parte* statement. Now, we believe most of our Judges would refuse to listen in such circumstances and perhaps not many persons would not put them under the unpleasant necessity of refusing. But the Magistrate appears to have no scruple about talking over a case freely with a party at the dinner-table. In such circumstances he forms an opinion as to what substantial justice requires, and it is wonderful how often substantial justice has occasion afterwards to d—legality. In fact, this business of d—ing legality in the interests of what the Magistrate himself thinks is substantial justice goes on every day in almost every district of Bengal, and will continue to go on undisturbed by anything but occasional checks and exposures, so long as the same officer exercises both judicial and executive functions.

A SON of Mr. John Bruce Norton is a passenger for Madras by the s. s. Navarino. Mr. Norton has been called to the bar, and purposes, on the scene of his father's fame, to practise as a career for himself.

THE Russians and Chinese seem to have come to an agreement, after all, about Kuldja. According to a St. Petersburg telegram, Russia will give up Kuldja on the following terms; the revision of existing treaties as to the regulation of the frontier; the punishment of Chinese officials who have broken the frontier rules; and the appointment of Russian consuls in the Western Provinces of China.

FROM the Educational Report for the Punjab for the year 1877-78, the Lieutenant Governor's resolution on which has been just published, we see that the progress during the year has been steady, and there is a slight increase in the number of scholars in Government schools, although the number of these institutions has fallen from 1,601 to 1,564; while there has also been a decrease in the number of aided schools, and an increase in the number of students attending them; the general results of the year being that the number of schools has been reduced by 43; the number of scholars on the rolls at the close of the year showing an increase of 2,764. The assignment of funds from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,06,896, of which Rs. 7,37,898 were from Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 3,69,000 from District and Municipal Funds. Under both these heads there was a considerable saving.

THE Allahabad paper says:—Government has taken one step in the interests of the starving population of Kashmir. It has earnestly recommended the Maharaja to quit Jammoo, his usual place of residence and where he is at present, and go himself to the scene of the distress, in and around Srinuggur. News from there continues all that is deplorable. The severity of the famine in the valley is terrible, and the difficulties in the way of grain importations apparently insuperable. The Government of India has only been kept back from strong measures of interference, by the feeling, already explained in these columns, that even these would necessarily be fruitless. The area of the distress is the innermost "Vale of Kashmir" itself and this is surrounded by mountain barriers across which traffic can only dribble slowly whatever efforts may be made to hasten it. However it is conceived that the presence of the Maharaja at the capital may have the effect of stimulating the efforts of his officials on the spot towards the relief of such distress as they may be able to control with the help of local resources.

IT was in the Cape, in or about, 1853, the end of the Kaffir war, that Colonel Colley began his military career. Too late for the fighting, he took up the duties of a frontier magistrate, entered into them with all the energy of his nature, and got through the humdrum routine, as if to the manner born. He possessed immense influence over the Kaffir chiefs, who entertained for him a genuine esteem, and who have often prevented from cutting each other's throats. In short, there are few living Englishmen who can boast of Colonel Colley's knowledge of South Africa. Considering how he and Sir Garnet Wolseley have been associated in the China war, in Natal, and in Ashantee, the appointments possess a certain value of sentiment—the worth of which a soldier is perhaps the very last man in the world to think lightly of.

MR. H. HAMILTON, of the Delhi City Police, has removed the last remnants of suspicion from the character of a really deserving class of persons. Most people must have heard of a caste of Punjabi pedlars, called Khojas, who, within the last four or five years, have extended their operations from the remotest parts of Bombay and Bengal. Offering their wares at long credits, to utter strangers, these men naturally aroused distrust in the minds of the simple villagers to whom for the first time they introduced themselves. The mysterious box-wallahs might be thugs in disguise; or like the chapattie distributors of 1856-7, the precursors of a new disturbance. If we are not mistaken, certain vague hints about their machinations appeared in the London radical papers, and were there represented as the premonitions of the Nemesis that was to follow a selfish, shortsighted, and cruelly oppressive system of government. Without going quite so far as that, Indian officials sometimes took the precaution of keeping the Khojas under arrest pending the result of the men's invariable reference to Marwari firms in Delhi. It turned out that the Khojas were *bonâ fide*, singularly industrious, and straightforward dealers who owed their notoriety solely to their great and rapid prosperity. The first of them to establish a good

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BROUGHTON.)

THE prisoner, William Barnard, an East Indian, about twenty-five years of age, was arraigned, charged first, with murder, second, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, third, with causing grievous hurt knowing it was likely to cause death, and fourthly with lurking house trespass.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a special jury to try the prisoner:—

A. Whittau, Esq., Foreman; T. P. Fox, Esq.; O. Steel, Esq.; H. W. L. Wood, Esq.; R. A. Lyall, Esq.; T. Longmuir, Esq.; E. Cogswell, Esq.; C. J. Brookes, Esq.; and W. H. Jones, Esq.

Mr. Phillips, Standing Counsel, and Mr. Apear, instructed by Mr. E. R. Fink, for the prosecution.

Mr. Sale, instructed by Mr. Zorab, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Phillips, after stating the facts of the case, drew the attention of the jury to the law defining the charge of murder. The prisoner, as they would find from the evidence, had intended to shoot Mrs. Sargent, and had accidentally shot the ayah. In the eye of the law the fact of the prisoner having shot one person, instead of another, would make no little difference, except in the case of a person who had used a weapon intending to strike a robust man, and accidentally a weak man came in the way, and the blow fell on the strong man, having alighted on the weak man caused the death of the latter. In such a case the intention to take life would be very doubtful, because the nature of the weapon used was such that it would be impossible to bring home to the prisoner a knowledge that his act would, or was likely to, cause death. But in the present case the weapon used was a pistol, or revolver, and it would make little or no difference whether the bullet had struck a strong or a weak man. The jury would have very little difficulty in dealing with this case, because if they were satisfied that the prisoner's intention had been to shoot Mrs. Sargent, and he had accidentally shot the ayah, they would at once be bound to find him guilty. The only way in which the offence could be reduced, would be by the prisoner showing that he had used the weapon in self-defence, or under grave and sudden provocation. Nothing of the kind could be urged in the present case. The evidence would clearly disclose to them the fact that the prisoner had gone to Mrs. Sergent's actuated by jealousy, he having been under the impression that an improper intimacy existed between her and his brother. He had gone there to revenge himself, as it were. Then the last count was lurking house trespass, in support of which there would be abundant proof.

After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. Phillips addressed the jury. The learned counsel must say that the evidence was very different from that given before the Magistrate. It was evident that the witnesses were examined here at greater length and with much more minuteness. The case now presented a different aspect. It was now clear that the prisoner had fired the pistol three times instead of, as it was first supposed, only once. The new statements, made by the prisoner before the two Magistrates, were perfectly inconsistent with his innocence. If he had taken the pistol to make it a present to Mrs. Sargent's son, why had he concealed himself on the verandah with it, and then enacted the scene he had the following morning. He could not have intended a loaded pistol with ball cartridges for a boy who was in school and who would not return home till the next Christmas holidays.

Mr. Sale then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner at considerable length, commenting on the evidence, which he characterised as perfectly untrustworthy. What possible object could the prisoner have had in shooting the deceased? If he had intended to shoot Mrs. Sargent why did he not do so? The truth of the matter was that he had no intention to shoot anybody, and the ayah had been shot by the accidental discharge of the pistol. That had been the theory of the prosecution at the outset, but now the evidence was gone into, the aspect of the case, as his learned friend had put it, was very much changed. It now appeared that the prisoner had deliberately shot the deceased. Mr. Sale was not sorry that the case had been so placed before the jury, as he was perfectly certain that it must fall to the ground. The whole of the circumstances tendered towards establishing one single fact, that was, that in the scuffle the pistol went off, and the ayah being in the way, the bullet had struck her. It was all important for the jury to consider whether the prisoner had taken the pistol for the purpose of shooting Mrs. Sargent, or had taken it to amuse a mischievous young Sargent. Mrs. Sargent and her daughter had both admitted that the prisoner had promised to make young Sargent a present of a pistol. What was more likely than that he should have taken the pistol for that purpose, and the difference he had had with his brother should have led Mrs. Sargent to suppose that he intended to shoot her. Prisoner had only the Monday previous spent the day with Mrs. Sargent. If he had taken the pistol to shoot her, he should have carried out his purpose on the Monday. Why should he have put it off till the Wednesday morning? Why not on the Tuesday, or after 3 in the morning, when his brother left, and he was left alone in the house? Then as to the charge of lurking house trespass, that could not be sustained either, as the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Sargent, though it might have been against the wish of the husband. The letters read and put in addressed to prisoner by Mrs. Sargent went clearly to show that the prisoner was invited by her, and that they were upon the most intimate terms of friendship.

His Lordship, in summing up, observed that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, he did not think that the prisoner had taken the pistol to make it a present to young Sargent. It was just possible that he had taken it for the purpose of intimidating Mrs. Sargent in accordance with her unfaithfulness, as he supposed, towards him. Having found his brother there, he was led to think that she had transferred her regard to the brother. His Lordship did not think the prisoner had shot at the ayah. The probabilities of the case went to show that the scuffle with the ayah and the bearer, who had fancied the prisoner intended to shoot their mistress, the pistol had gone off and the bullet struck the ayah.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned into court when the foremen said that the jury wished to know from his lordship whether they were bound to confine themselves to the terms of the indictment, namely, whether they were simply to find that the prisoner was guilty of wilful murder or not.

His Lordship observed that he had already told the jury that they were at liberty to either find the prisoner guilty of the lesser offence, namely, manslaughter, or to acquit him altogether, that is, if they were satisfied from the evidence that the prisoner was not guilty of wilful murder.

The jury again retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned stating that they found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, but would strongly recommend him to mercy on the ground of the exceedingly brutal treatment he had suffered on board.

His Lordship remarked that he entirely concurred in the view the jury had taken of the case, and taking their strong recommendation to mercy for the reasons stated, the sentence would be a nominal one, the prisoner would be imprisoned till the close of the Sessions.

The Court was very much crowded, and the sentence appeared to give general satisfaction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I was not a little surprised, yesterday, to learn that the trial of the seaman for murder on board the American barque C. O. Withmore was closed, after what seemed to me to be only a very partial examination of witnesses.

Perhaps the officers who conducted the prosecution know why the seamen, who were on the top of the cabin when the mate was killed, were not examined as witnesses except one, who was a deserter, and why the testimony of the man who was at the wheel near to, and facing towards the spot, was not taken. Nearly or quite all the seamen from various other parts of the ship, some of whom, by their own statements, having been in a position where they could not possibly have seen what they are said to have sworn to [*sic*].

I have reason to believe that the officers who conducted the prosecution know the witnesses referred to had been repeatedly advised that their testimony was of great importance. Three of these men had been under oath corroborated my statement that the prisoner was not struck while in the boat or on the top of the cabin, and have sworn that they did not see blood on the prisoner's face. The nature of the evidence taken yesterday was, I am told, all in direct contradiction of my statement and I inferred as much, when on the stand from the manner of the gentlemanly barrister who declared me to be a perjurer, and took of deliberate aim at my character.

As to my character as a ship-master or the treatment of seamen on board of ships which I have commanded, I appeal to the Consul General of the United States to publicly state the fact, if during the seven or eight voyages I have made to this port as Captain, a single complaint has been made against me or my officers; or if, when I visited this port as an officer, which was from 1854 till I took the command of a ship, any complaint was ever made against me.

I had no desire in this case, except that the facts might be made known as I had every confidence in the intelligence and fairness of the judge and jury. That the facts were not likely to be arrived at when men who were nearest to the scene were not examined as witnesses, and when the evidence of the Captain of the ship who was closest of all, was thrown aside as worse than useless, or turned to account in favour of the prisoner, must be apparent to any unprejudiced mind.

J. R. SHILLABER.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks on the above case:—"Whatever may be the facts as to the course followed by the officers who conducted the prosecution, or the gentlemanly barrister who badgered the Master of the ship, we should have very little confidence in substantial justice being done by such a jury as sat in this case, most of whom we know personally to be men of intelligence, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, not likely to be led away from the practice of a case, by indecent barristers or improper influences. Their verdict, while vindicating the law, was practically one of 'served him right,' and the Master's letter is the first and only dissent that we have heard as to its propriety."

CAVALRY IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Of late years there has been a widely spreading opinion ever growing and in increasing circulation to the effect that the time has gone by when cavalry will be of any practical use as a tactical arm, on the field of battle: that while cavalry will still be used for duties of outpost and reconnaissance, for the protection of convoys and for general escorts such a thing as a cavalry charge is a relic of the past. Great stress is laid on the increased range and efficiency of weapons of precision, and their destructive powers largely descanted on. Two men and a boy have only to hold a horse in front of a battery on a field day, at any fabulous range from 2,000 yards downwards, for it is to be immediately asserted, they ought to be put out of action, and if cavalry should venture to charge infantry, the proceeding is quite obsolete, and altogether impracticable and unpractical, as being impossible in real warfare.

Now, we maintain that cavalry officers themselves are partly to blame for this state of things, while almost every year some new plan of attack for infantry is evolved and tried, and every effort made to render the latter arm a condition calculated to meet modern requirements, the cavalry for the most part seem to have been content to accept complacently and even indolently an inferior position, and instead of striving by every means in their power to prove their tactics so as to keep pace with the march of military science have acquiesced in the verdict passed by infantry men that as a tactical unit the days of cavalry have gone by. Such a one-sided opinion cannot exist even at army head-quarters, and all Lancer regiments on the eve of service were armed with carbines. One Lancer regiment though first on the roster was passed by in favour of a carbine-armed regiment, and we consider that the lance weapon was deemed indispensable. If this reason be the correct explanation of the incident referred to, it points plainly to a feeling of distrust in the minds of the authorities in the future value of the cavalry arm combined with the lance and the sabre. Let us follow the course of this Afghan war, and note how cavalry has been employed in it, under what circumstances, with what weapons and with what results. A careful study has been taken into consideration the nature of the country, the character and organisation of the enemy, his weapons and proficiency in their use, and the style of tactics employed by him.

It might well be urged that tactics that have proved successful against untutored savages may fail against disciplined troops, but I trust to be able to show my deductions are logical, and in accordance with history, and applicable to the present case. Let us see how far my conclusions on which I shall insist be duly fulfilled. The present campaign has throughout been one of hill warfare, and it is only a reasonable deduction, that the chances for cavalry charges on such ground are few, and that there would be infantry skirmishes. The character of the enemy may be defined as combining the bad qualities of the Irish and the French without their good points. Their weapons are rifled Enfields, some Sniders, and the remainder jezails, which last may be considered as fairly effective up to about 600 yards. His shooting powers may be put down as average in the whole, though it must be remembered that many individuals now fighting against us were trained in our ranks, and are just as good shots as our own men. His tactics to play at long bullets, except when in overwhelming numbers, and to partizan warfare, and to quarters with the cavalry in general, and lancers in particular.

The Great Napoleon laid down the axiom that "cavalry led by *equally* brave and dashing officers, and *properly driven home* must always break infantry." The italics are ours, and we propose to put the question to quote the history of the French cavalry to break our squares at Waterloo as against this axiom, as Napoleon's own insisted on condition was not fulfilled. History tells us the cavalry charged up to the squares and could get no nearer with the edge of swords or fired their carbines from short ranges. This is not driving cavalry home. I assert the absolute truth of Napoleon's axiom, and that the cavalry of our service, British and native, have tried it and proved it throughout this campaign, and would, I am quite sure, do the same against any other foe. I shall confine myself to treating in detail of the use of cavalry with the Peshawur Valley Force, merely quoting briefly certain cases with the Kurrum and Kandahar Columns, and further, limit myself to one or two specimen cases as, to do otherwise would be to swell a couple of articles into a pamphlet. I may premise that the cases quoted are taken from the official published accounts.

Take the second Bazar Valley expedition in the end of January. On the 29th January, a cavalry reconnaissance (some of the Guides and 13th B. Lancers) was ordered to ascertain if a suitable camping ground could be found towards the Barah Valley. This reconnaissance was opposed by the Zukkur Kheyls. The cavalry finding the hills on both sides of the Valley occupied saw at once it was impossible to proceed without infantry support. A portion of the men were dismounted and a ridge lined and fire opened on the enemy. This was done solely for the purpose of holding the enemy in check the camp could be communicated with, and as soon as it was found infantry could not be sent up, a retirement was effected. Now this was a perfectly legitimate and proper use to make of the carbine, and the enemy were temporarily checked, but the effects of the actual fire was absolutely *nil*. Let this be remarked. On another occasion a small detachment of cavalry and infantry were fired on as they passed from a gorge *en route* to Cheena. Half the cavalry dismounted and double up the hill in assistance of the infantry, and as usual the enemy retired—but without loss. As both these cases the ground was such as much cavalry could not possibly charge the enemy. Let us follow the action at Dea Sarak on the 24th March, General Tytler pushed the cavalry on ahead (Detachments 11th and 12th B. Lancers) expecting no opposition. The enemy however, came down in force and it was absolutely necessary to keep him in check till the infantry could come up. Accordingly half were dismounted and fire opened. The Shinwarries evidently did not know our Cavalry carried carbines, which caused infantry to come up, and held back a bit, and the object of the cavalry was attained; again the actual loss inflicted by the fire was absolutely *nil*.

The moment the infantry were in support, the cavalry mounted and charged, and of course went through the Shinwarries as a boy goes through nettles with a stick. Here was a case of cavalry charging unbroken and unshaken infantry in strength. It may be remarked here that the loss inflicted by the cavalry was considered to three or four killed and wounded, enemy lost some 40 or 50. It may also be remarked that not a horse of a lancer was touched by a knife, while of those riding with a sword (there were only a few) several of their bridles slashed owing to have to get so much closer to the enemy to use the sword than the lancer. Here was a judicious combination of the two weapons, firearm and *arme blanche*.

SABREUR.

DREADFUL BRUTALITY.—A very daring mischief was committed at Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s Stables on the Mount Road, on the night of Wednesday last, involving a great loss to the firm. It appears that a bay Australian mare lately imported from Australia, valued at about Rs. 1,200, was left in the usual stall and during the night alluded to, some person or persons cut off the tongue of the animal. The mischief was discovered the next morning when the animal was found bleeding to death and the severed tongue lying by its side. It is supposed that some evil-disposed person has committed the outrage from sheer malice. Information has been given to the police of the D division and they are on the look out for the perpetrators of this nefarious deed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

KIDNAPPING FROM HYDERABAD.—A handsome young married girl, of about twelve

hot. (Cheers.) We have Electra at the tomb of her murdered father, as Sophocles, had he been painter instead of dramatist, might have portrayed her. We have seen the power of music triumphant in the all-but-realised redemption of Eurydice. We have seen Hercules struggling with death for the possession of Alcestis. We have shared the woe of the forlorn Ariadne, deceived and deserted by her perfidious lover. [Cheers.] But it is not with forms of the heroic type alone that the president has kindled our admiration. The softer forms of beauty and grace of the old world have found in him a happy exponent. The graceful forms of the Grecian girls are before us gathering pebbles on the shore. Who was there of us who failed at last year's exhibition to stand riveted and enchanted by the lifelike loveliness, the matchless grace, the radiant beauty of the figures in the "Tangled Skein." [Cheers.] Nor is it in the representation of ancient life alone that the president excels. He is at home everywhere. Italian life and story are familiar to him. The propounder of the exciting Florentines, proud of their great painter, laid the foundation of his fame. [Cheers.] He has shown us the poet of the "Inferno" in his exile—his mighty and indignant spirit chafing under the loss of his loved Florence, till we felt the mournful force of the lines :—

"Ahi quanto a dier qual' era è cosa dura!
"Tranto è amera che poco è più morte."

He transports us into Spain—the dancing girl, all but living, is before us. We are in the gardens of the Moor and we dream pleasantly of Granada. He conveys us to the Eastern world. We are in the dim mosque of Damascus. We watch the slinger as he scares away the birds. Of the ability to deal with religious subjects we have witness on the wall before us. (Cheers.) I must not occupy your time further with these details; but there is one observation I must beg leave to make, because it applies in common to all the works of this distinguished master. In all there is manifest a profound sense of the majesty and dignity of art (cheers)—a lively perception of ideal and of æsthetic beauty—a refined and highly-cultivated and never-erring taste, which, avoiding all that is trivial and common-place lives only in the loftier regions of art (cheers). In such productions, art ceases to be imitative only. It becomes imbued with the spirit of intellectual life. It becomes the embodiment in outward form of the poetic imaginings of genius. (Cheers.) Happy the man who, like Sir Frederick Leighton, can combine the genius and inspiration of the poet with the full perfection of artistic skill! (Cheers.) But, not content with the eminence he had achieved in painting, Sir Frederick two years ago again astonished the world by showing that he could be as great as a sculptor as he had shown himself in the sister art. (Cheers.) Who does not remember the power, the living energy of that fierce struggle for life and death between the strong man and the fury of the serpent-monster? (Cheers.) Who can wonder that so marvellous a work should have excited the admiration and applause of thronging multitudes at the late Parisian Exhibition? [Cheers.] In one of his most celebrated pictures, the first and greatest of the president's predecessors represented the foremost actor of his day between Tragedy and Comedy, as being equally distinguished in both. Some future painter may, perhaps, in like manner represent Sir Frederick Leighton with a canvas on the side filled with some great work, and on the other a statue which, Pygmalion-like, he is waking into life. [Cheers.] We cannot doubt that he is destined to leave an illustrious name in both arts. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen,—I have to combine with "The Health of the President" the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Academy." In that prosperity we are all interested. For, as a part of our intellectual life, on the state of the arts among us must depend in a great degree our place among the civilised nations of the world. But this, the second branch of the toast, is, as it seems to me, most intimately connected with the first. For nothing, I am convinced, can better tend to secure the prosperity of the Royal Academy than the long continued occupation of the chair by its present possessor [cheers], under whose brilliant example and fostering encouragement it cannot do otherwise than flourish. [Cheers.] My lords and gentlemen, I have the honour to propose the toast of "The Health of the President and Prosperity to the Royal Academy."

The toast was received with marked enthusiasm and drank amid loud cheers.

Sir Frederick Leighton said—My Lord Chief Justice,—In the name of the members of the Royal Academy, and in my own name, I offer you most sincere thanks for your eloquent words. To your Royal Highnesses, and to you my Lords and Gentlemen, I offer thanks not less sincere for the warmth with which you have been pleased to echo the sentiments expressed by Sir Alexander Cockburn. In so far as the generous and kindly words of the Lord Chief Justice apply to myself personally, and not rather to the office I hold, I would ask your leave to pass them by with no more than this simple but most sincere expression of thanks—not indeed, believe me, that I am insensible to the great indulgence which has prompted them, but because in responding for the first time from this place to the toast which has just been proposed every feeling impels me rather to lead your thoughts back for a moment to the predecessor to whom Sir Alexander has so feelingly alluded—to the true friend, to the high-bred gentleman, to the unwearied officer who so long graced this chair, and will now grace it no more. All those who in the outer world were brought into contact with Sir Francis Grant learned to appreciate the unfailing kindliness of his heart and that truest courtesy which a kindly heart begets. The power which he exhibited as an artist when his talents were at their prime are known to all. An example of them adorns our walls again this year. But beyond the circle of his nearest friends few or only his colleagues in the Royal Academy knew the full measure of his worth. We only new his constant whole-hearted devotion to his duties. We only saw the rare gallantry with which during long years of bodily suffering he clung, unbroken in spirit, to the last, to his broken body, to the performence of those duties. We best knew, from constant experience, the chivalrous generosity of his temperament—a temperament to which jealousy was known, and in which bitterness and rancour could find no place. Among the presidents who shall in succession follow him, many will, no doubt, be as zealous in the discharge of their duties; but in that rarer gift in winning and of holding the hearts of his fellow-workers, believe me, he will not soon find a peer. [Cheers]. Before turning to less sad topics, I have to record the loss within this year of another much-esteemed member of our body, Mr. E. M. Ward, a vigorous artist, in whom the Academy loses one of the every few painters who have made the history of our country the subject of their constant labours—a man most deservedly honoured by many warmly attached friends. [Cheers.] Sir Alexander Cockburn, you have expressed with the grace which is proper to your station for this Academy and your wishes for its welfare. We do not take these expressions as merely formal. We accept them, and we thank you for them sincerely, as sincerely offered; for while the members of the Royal Academy are fully alive to the grave and high responsibilities which are inseparable from strength and a power for good, they are concious also not of the desire only, but of the firm purpose to make the Academy, as far as lies in their power, wholly worthy of its high position and of the trust reposed in it. (Cheers.) The greatest of these responsibilities lies in our schools. (Hear, hear.) Now, the working of these schools, though it is open to all those who care to enter into it, is in fact known only to a few. But I may unhesitatingly affirm of them that for a number of years their history has been one of unceasing growth, both in their efficiency and in the extent of the opportunities brought within reach of the students. (Cheers.) This is not the moment, nor is it the place, in which to enter more at length upon this subject; but it is not superfluous to add that the further improvement and extension of the course of teaching within our walls is at this moment under the special and earnest consideration of a committee appointed for that purpose. (Cheers.) But it has not seemed to us that our responsibilities in regard to the students are limited to the four walls of their class-rooms; and, remembering that no influences are so potent with the young as those of example, we have for the last 10 years brought before them collections of works by the greatest masters of past times. (Cheers.) Of these exhibitions, which are due to the high-minded generosity of a certain number of owners of artistic treasures—foremost and unsurpassed among whom is Her Gracious Majesty the Queen (cheers)—it would be difficult to overrate the importance in the education of artists. Meanwhile the question presses itself every day more strongly upon us. Will they, or rather can they be continued? The answer to this question lies in other hands than ours. We are ready, nay, we are eager to proceed with them. (Cheers.) On our side no labour, no sacrifice of time—great as it is; far beyond the knowledge of the public—shall be counted too much. The work shall not fail through our fault (cheers); but it can not be too often repeated that we alone are powerless in this matter; and unless we are in turn met as liberally, in a spirit of generosity and postponement of convenience to a public good, the work will fall to the ground, and that speedily. The wealth of pictures in this country is far indeed from being exhausted. Many of its richest hoards are yet absolutely untouched, but the resources are rapidly becoming exhausted of those who have met us with giving hands. Many possessors of pictures, men in a high degree enlightened and public spirited and who give free access to their wealth of art under their own roof, nevertheless, restrained by various scruples, feel unable to come to our aid. I cannot but attribute this circumstance in some measure to the fact that they have not fully understood the object and nature of these exhibitions. The object of these exhibitions is not to minister to the enjoyment of those who in their travelled leisure have learnt the love of ancient art. Such a task, however congenial it might be to a body of artists, would not for a moment justify a sustained appeal to the owners of pictures nor the great sacrifice of time which we ourselves yearly make. Neither is it their object exclusively, though it is so in a considerable measure, to bring those riches within the reach of the many thousands of the intelligent in this metropolis whom their daily avocations and the less favoured circumstances of their life deprive of the power of visiting the stores of art which are scattered over England. Our chief object is to bring the resources within the reach of the class with which our special duty lies—namely, the professional students of art in this and the other schools of art of the metropolis, completing thereby the education they receive in these schools (cheers), adding to precept the noblest examples, correcting their taste and furnishing to their ambition the high incentive of emulation. (Cheers.) Now, those aids, of which none will question the value, can be obtained only by a concentration of works in a place to which students may have constant, easy, and repeated access for purposes of study, and where they may linger at their leisure. No throwing open of private houses, however generously, to hurried excursionists, can in any degree meet such a want. These exhibitions alone can do this. (Cheers.) It is on these grounds that I would from this place most earnestly exhort those in whose hands the fate of our efforts lies, and whom my words may reach, not to allow a work so precious to fall, through them, to the ground. [Cheers.] My lords and gentlemen, I am loth to detain you at further length, but I cannot close these remarks without some allusion to a step recently taken by the Royal Academy in the interests and on behalf of the profession of painting at large. We have, as is known, laid before Her Majesty's Government a memorial concerning a matter of the highest importance to the interests, not of artists only, but of art. It would be unbecoming here and now to do more than say how earnestly we trust that, in dealing with this matter, the arguments put forward in that memorial may be carefully weighed. The framers of the Bill which, it is understood, will be laid before Parliament will then see that it upholds no narrow views, and asks no privileges to the detriment of any legitimate interests, but simply seeks an even-handed legislation which shall deal in a similar manner with identical cases and shall be the logical development of those principles on which copyright laws are based, and to carry out which they have been called into existence. [Cheers.] But whatever may be the result of the step we have taken, English artists will, I believe, receive it as another pledge of the desire of this Academy to identify itself in the widest spirit with the interests and the love of the arts it was founded to foster. [Loud cheers.]

This concluded the proceedings.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the owners concerned and on account and risk of Esaaw Jamal.

E J—1906=1 case money purse of different variety.

Also on account of the concerned—

200 barrels "Tunnels" portland Cement, Coy's best cement.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties :—

Esoofully Hoptoolla—

E H $\frac{8}{8}$ 8-2—2 cases hour glasses, ex. "Benarly."

Adamjee Peerbhoy—

A F—76 73—2 cases brushes, ex. "Strathleven."

Abdul Tyeb Roosumally—

A T R—85-9, 91-3 & 95—9 cases marbles, lamp reflectors, purses, inkpots, &c., ex." Henry Bolckow."

Ismailjee Essoofbhoy—

E E—1-5—5 cases hooks and eyes, fine tooth combs, buttons, brass wire, ex. "Strathleven."

On MONDAY, the 9th June, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, cutlery by "Mappin," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. L. Wright, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 P.M. on the same day,

On TUESDAY, the 10th June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a Mahogany piano, &c., the property of Hussein Effendi Esqr., Turkish Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days previously.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

On a day to be afterwards specified, there will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs BENNETT and Co., by order of the concerned, sundry packages of merchandise, on account and risk of—

Abdool Tyeb Hoossein Ally.
Abdool Hoossein Mahomed Ally.
Framjee Cursetjee and Co.
Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
Mahomed Ally Lookmanjee.
Esse. Jamal.
Abdool Ally Adamjee.
Adamjee Peerbhoy.
Esmailjee Essoofbhoy.
Abdool Kayoom Surrufally.
Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum.
Luckmanjee Ebhramjee.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. R. SCOBIE & Co. will be resumed TO-DAY at 1 p. m., commencing with lot No. 321.

Catalogues are ready.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Mortgagee, Parkik Nagjiabhoy Premchund and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Roychund Bhalchund Jeweller :

1 cost embroidered with pearls and set with diamonds (large)
1 do. do. do. do. (small.)
1 chandelier embroidered with pearls and set with diamonds and rubies.
2 kunthoes (necklaces) pearl and emerald.
1 pearl nose-ring with diamond.

The above will be on view 4 days before day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases Turkey red chintz.
6 bales blue mottles.
3 cases printed muslin.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Moradally Golamally, by order of the concerned—

1 case hardware ex s. s. Japanese.
1 ,, stone packing ex s. s. Benledi.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Khulfan—

G K | 53/54 2 cases Padlocks ex Clan Gordon.
G H K | 51/52 2 cases Purses ex Whampoa.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein—

A G | 320/23. 4 casks hoes, ex Standard.
3467 |

By order of Soomar Veera and on account and at the risk of the shippers.

10 cases crystal glassware consisting of sodawater and half and 3 quarter pint tumblers, goblets, decanters, jugs, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURCH STREET AT MAZAGON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Mortgagee with full power of sale to sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd day of June, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. J. V. T. Dias.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 181 and four-ninths square yards or thereabout-, registered under Collector's No. 263, and survey No. 3362, with the dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 3, situate at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, fronting the north side of Dolkar S reet, and bounded on the east by a passage and the house of Hajee Mahomed, on the west by the house of Peral Antonio Vaz, on the north by the Church, and on the south by the said Dolkar S reet.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors.

SALE OF Piece goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 3-30 P M, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods and dhoties in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th Junet 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises a piece of fazandary ground with the chawl standing thereon, situate on DeLisle Road, Byculla, assessed under No. 7, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Buttonsey Khatia, on the south by passage, on the east by the property of Mathuradas Tulseydas, and on the west by the property of Dhevjee Hunumuntrow Marwadi.

SALE OF Valuable landed property at Grant Road, opposite the bungalow of Juggonath Sunkersoth, Esq.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th June, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Foras Freehold ground, admeasuring 2,510 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or bungalow, outhouses, cookroom, and stables standing thereon, situate at Grant Frere Bridge Road in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war fronting towards the Grant Frere Bridge Road, and bounded on the east by the property of Sonabai, widow, on the west by the property of Dhunjee Kurmally, on the north by the Grant Frere Bridge Road, and on the south by the property of Nuserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., as ceased by the Municipality under No. 2 and by the Collector under No. 355, and are now in the occupation of Mr. R. de St. Quentin as tenant of Hussen Meya alias Dada Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grant Road, opposite the Bungalow of Juggonath Sunkersoth, Esq., the very valuable and handsome richly carved and French pol-ished blackwood and teakwood, and gilt household, furniture, by Deschamps splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, rich Brussels carpets, a double barrelled Breech-loading rifle, by Reilly & Co., the property of Mr. St. Quentin, Esq., the same comprises a few lots of glassware, claret, liquor and wine services, plated ice pitcher, hotwater dishes, liquor frame waiters, a very handsome massive style round diningroom table, sofa, pier, round and dressing and wash hand tables, with marble tops, lady's writing table, and Davenport drawing room, easy, low pridgeon, and without arm chairs, side board, 7x8, dumb waiters, round teapoys with marble tops, sofa couches, and ottoman, one very handsome Brussels and Agra carpets, toilet stand with glass, richly gilt pier tables, with pier glasses, a splendid black wood bedstead, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, single cots, a double barrelled Breech-loading rifle, by Reilly, rich table ornaments, flower vases, photographs, cromolithographs and engravings, photographic camera with lenses.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, on account and at the risk of the Indentor, Essoofally Peerbhoy Engineer.

1 second-hand lathe by Messrs. E. F. Barry and Sons, back-geared, self-acting, slide surfacing and screw cutting, 13 inch centre on 14 feet gapiced, 22 change wheels, top cone shaft hanger and pullys.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen superior Champagne R20 per dozen.
,, ,, Red Sparkling Burgundy at R24 per doz.
,, ,, Bollfacer's Extra Dry Champagne at R36 per dozen.

Sample bottles can be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OLD IRON, COPPER, TIMBER, COTTON WASTE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June 1879, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Mills, Limited, Parel, (near Lal Baug) by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court of Bombay—The unserviceable materials consisting, large quantity of Cast and Wrought Iron, Half Trusses Girders, Small Pipes, Valves, small Pullies, Bevil Wheels, Gordons Patent Blast Fan and Counter, Shaft Moulding, Copper Cylinder (large) Chain, C. I. Railings, Piston Rods, Pillars, Rollers, Hangers, Hoop Iron, Foundation Stones, Bricks, Square Teak Logs, Wooden Spars, Windows, Bamboos, Brass Tanks, &c.

Good Waste, and Fly (Cotton) Bardans, Wheat Sizing Flour, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June 1879. Auctioneers.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the collection of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of be returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June 1879, at 3 p. m., to receive the Report of the Liquidators and Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 28th February 1878.

J. GUSTADJEE,
ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1879, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 28th February 1879.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Directors by the Board.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

MADRAS RAILWAY.
VISITORS TO THE NEILGHIRI HILLS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that, from the 1st May until the 30th September 1879, special arrangements will be made once a week to convey Visitors to the Neilghiri Hills (from Bombay and Porta on the Western Coast) from Pothanoor to Metapollium in order to prevent the halt of a night at the former station. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for all Steamers from Bombay to call at Beypoor in the morning to land Passengers, (whether permitting) and on such occasions a Special Train Service will be arranged between Pothanoor and Metapollium. Passengers leaving Beypoor by the Mail Train at 10-15 a. m. will reach Pothanoor at 3-25 p. m., and will leave Pothanoor at 5-0 p. m. by Special Train, and arrive at Metapollium at 7-45 p. m. There is an Hotel at Mettapollium where Passengers can dine and sleep.

A. M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th April 1879.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 1,304 of 21st instant, published at page 539 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 22nd May 1879.

N. B.—See also Government Notification No. 1158, dated 7th May, published at page 530 of the *Government Gazette* of the 15th instant, on the subject of the RAJAPUR WATER WORKS LOAN, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for a Loan of 15,000 Rupees on the security of the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Rajapur.

The Loan is to bear interest at seven per cent, per annum, and is to be repaid in 10 years by 20 half yearly instalments (principal and interest), of Rupees 1,055-4 each.

The Loan is to be raised under precisely the Act and Sections, and with the same government sanctions, as the Bombay Municipal Loans.

Further particulars can be ascertained from Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY, Solicitors, Rampart Row, or from the undersigned.

Tenders will be received at this office up to 6 p.m. of the 15th June 1879. No Tenders below par will be considered. Undersigned does not bind the lowest Tender.

Commissioners of Rajapur to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Collector and President of Rajapur Municipality.

Ratnagiri, 24th May 1879.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY HEMP and JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon on MONDAY, the second day of June 1879, for the following purposes :—

1. To lay before the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the six months ending 31st December 1878, and also a sketch of accounts from 1st January to 31st March 1879.
2. To discuss the position and liabilities of the Company, and if necessary, to pass the following resolutions :
A. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.
B. To appoint a Liquidator to wind up the said Company and to fix his remuneration.
C. That the Liquidator be authorized to exercise all or any of the powers comprised in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HORMUSJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Bombay, 22nd May 1879. Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 5th June 1879, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other Articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troopships.

The Tenders must show the time required to wash one thousand pieces, and the rate per hundred pieces for any quantity.

The washing to be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from, and delivered at, the Marine Stores. The Contractor to make good all damages to articles whilst in his charge.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer, who will also be required to insure the bedding to the extent of Rupees 15,000, and will have to pay half the Solicitor's fees for preparing the contract papers.

Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1879 to 31st May 1880.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th May 1879.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers.....Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. ..... ,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.....Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats..... ,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats..... ,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers.....Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for.....Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

HOT SEASON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a nice SELECTION of MATERIALS for the HOT SEASON consisting of Brown Hollands, Drills, China Silks, Alpacas, &c.

Also some excellent Bedford-cords and Whip-cords for Riding Trousers or Breeches.

LOOSE COAT, BLACK ALPACA	Rs.	10	0	
Do. DRAB ALPACA	,,	10	0	
Do. CHINA SILK	,,	12	0 to 20	0
BROWN HOLLAND SUITS	,,	14	0	
BEST AMERICAN DRILL SUITS	,,	10	0	
SHIKAR SUITS	,,	10	0 to 14	0
BEDFORD-CORD TROWSERS OR BREECHES	,,	18	0 to 24	0
WHIP-CORDS IN VARIOUS SHADES	,,	18	0 to 24	0
CAMBRIC WASHING TIES, SPOT AND STRIPES	,,	5	0	dozen.
WASHING PIN SCARVES, FANCY PATTERNS	,,	1	4	each.
WASHING LIGHT FANCY WINDSORS	,,	1	0 to 2	0
Do. KNOT SCARVES	,,	1	12	each.
SUMMER GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS	,,	12	0	½ dozen.
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, FROM	,,	8	0	dozen.
SUN UMBRELLAS	,,	3	8	each.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	,,	5	8	dozen.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

OUR WATERPROOF CLOTHING is manufactured specially for Indian wear; it is light, strong and very durable, and will resist the severest weather.

Cash Price List.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and strong	12	8
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, the lightest material made that will resist hard and continuous rain	15	0
Leggings to wear with above	7	8
Caps do.	5	8
"The Kensington Wrapper," the best Waterproof Coat manufactured. The solution is between two substances of Stout Twilled Holland, it cannot melt or stick together, and will resist the stiffest gale and the hardest rain ..... each	38	0
Fine double texture do. do. ..... ,,	28	0
The Regulation Military Waterproof Overcoat ..... each	40	0
Waterproof Sheets, with large strong brass eyelets for lacing up bedding kit when camping out, made up to any size.		
Waterproof Sheeting 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Double texture do. do.	10	8

The above goods are perfectly fresh and have just arrived per P. and O. S. S. Khedive.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL KNOWN
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work,
with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 100
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80.
Tankards and Goblets, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
Biscuit Boxes. Rs. 42 and 29.
Cruet Stands and Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes. Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 55.
Spirit Carriage, ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77.
Ice Pails. Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.
Bombay.

20th May, 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

*The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool,